The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

581—Second Year. BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1863. PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUA BANK
Calle Cangallo No. 101—103
Interest for the current month.

In account current, specie.
For balances in our favor 12p. %
For balances in favor of customers 8p. %

In account current, paper money.
For balances in our faver 12p. %
For balances in favor of customers 7p. %
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.
Buenos Ayres, Nov. 1, 1863.
P. P. Maua & Co.
William Leslie.

Maua Bank.
Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.

The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in *currency* and *specie* in this Bank.

1st Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

2nd Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

3rd. Accounts-current are opened with merchants or other parties who may prefer, depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operation.

4th Money is received in *account current* bearing interest from day of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every *three* months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time by means of *cheques* part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency," in which case 48 hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

7th Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé. Salto Oriental, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.

7th Finally the Bank, undertakes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Buenos Ayres, Oct 29 1862.
P. P. *Maua & Co.*
William Leslie.

Camp for 3 flocks.
To be given in exchange for 4,000 fine sheep a splendid tract of camp, situate on the best, permanent, arroyo of the province: it is about two leagues long, and within 5 or 6 hours journey by steamer, from this city. The present state of the camp could not be more suitable for sheep, and the freight of wool is 12 reals to $2 mjc. per arrobe, the land being only 4 leagues from the river Parana.

Apply between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. at 174 calle Piedras.

Also an estancia to rent, with 12 puestos, including ranchos, corrals, galpones, and permanent water, alfalfa-fields &c.
Apply as above. N 17, m.

To Let,
A furnished Parlor and Bedroom, or Bedroom only, at No 205 Calle de Maipu.

SHERRY COBLERS, MINT JULEPS,
All Iced,
McGOVERN and MUIR'S,
Corner of Piedad and Reconquista.
d 10, 6 p

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.
La Comision directiva recibirá propuestas cerradas el Jueves 17 del corriente, a la 1 de la tarde, en la Oficina de su despacho en la casa de Gobierno de la Provincia, para la colocacion y nivelacion de la Via en la 4.ª Seccion hasta Lujan.

Las condiciones para dichos trabajos estarán á la vista en el Escritorio de la Estacion Central, Plaza del Parque.
Buenos Aires Diciembre 12 de 1863.
d 15—3p

London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank
(Limited)
80 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD 80.
Capital £600,000 Sterling.
The rates of Interest till further notice, will be as follows, for both Specie and Currency:

In Account Current.
Allowed on Minium Credit balance during the month .. .. .. 5p. %
Charged .. .. 12p. %

Fixed Deposits.
For Thirty days .. .. .. 6p. %
" Sixty days .. .. .. 7p. %
" Ninety days .. .. .. 8p. %

J. H. GREEN, Manager.
Buenos Ayres 31st Oct. 1863

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
Chief Offices,
QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate,
Barbour, Barclay, and Co
CALLE CHACABUCO, 13.
Sept. 20.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
1 Old Broad-st., and 16 Pall-Mall LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
For Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbour, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Subscribed and Invested Capital—£1,600,000.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Augustus Gibb, Esq., Chairman.
William R. Robinson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Robert C. L. Bevan, Esq. — Samuel Hyde, Esq.
Aug. H. Bosanquet, Esq. — Sir John Kirkland.
Charles Cave, Esq. — J. O. Murdoch, Esq.
Edward H. Chapman, Esq. — Claud Neilson, Esq.
Geo. Henry Cutler, Esq. — Fred. Pattison, Esq.
Henry Davidson, Esq. — Sir C. Rugge Price, Bart.
George Field, Esq. — J. Saunderson Rigge, Esq.
Alex. Henning, Esq. — M. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.
George Hibbert, Esq. — Richard Twining, Esq.
Samuel Hibbert, Esq.

EX-DIRECTORS.
Thomas G. Barclay, Esq. — William Lyall, Esq.
James C. C. Bell, Esq. — John Scott, Esq.
Geo. Wm. Cottam, Esq. — Newman Smith, Esq.

AUDITORS.
James Brand, Esq. — Charles Marryat, Esq.
Isaac Carr, Esq. — James Scott, Esq.
W. Burnley Hume, Esq.
Ex-Auditor—Paul Butler, Esq.

AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES,
Messrs. JOHN BEST and BROS.
92 RIVADAVIA.

Reduction of Premium for Fire Insurance.
THE
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720.
Insurances granted at a considerable reduction on former rates.
Private Dwelling-Houses insured on special terms.
Floating Policies issued.
Messrs. MALLMANN & CO., Agents.
118 CALLE PIEDAD.
o 30

Briton and Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General.)
Life Assurance association chief officess West strand London w c. Capital 3,000,000£ sterling. Propositions for life assurance are received and immediate attention paid to the same. A prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the company's agent in this city.
George Wilks
—7 Calle Mayo 7—

Good News.
The celebrated South Down Sheep Wash, on Sale at Barry and Walker's.
The only safe and reliable cure for the Scab in Sheep.
South Down Sheep Wash,
Wholesale and Retail,
CALLE DEFENSA, No. 97.
Chas. S. Bowers, Agent.
o 25x.

Irish College, Lobos.
I beg leave to notify to the Parents and Guardians of the students of this College, that the Christmas Examination will commence on the 14th of December, and end (D.V.) on the 16th.

On the 17th, I will accompany to Buenos Ayres the pupils that are to leave for the holidays. No pupil shall be allowed to leave the College without a special application to me on the subject.
P. FITZSIMON, A.M., Rector
d 12, 3p

Notice.
Captain A. Tobias of the Hanoverian Bark Olympia, arrived here this day from Swansea, with a cargo of coal, requests the consignees of said cargo (whose names are unknown to him) will please communicate with him without delay.
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 12, 1863.
d 12, 3p

NOTICE.
Reduction of Premium for Fire Insurance.
THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

The Agents for this Company are authorised to grant Insurances, in all cases of a non-hazardous character, at a considerable reduction on former rates.
Private Dwelling-houses insured on special terms.
Particulars to be had from
Messrs. BATES, STOKES & CO.,
55 CALLE MAYPU.
o 29, 2m

Sewing Machines.
Just received, an assortment suitable for all kinds of Manufacturing and Family purposes. They will be sold at more moderate prices than any yet introduced.
CALLE VENEZUELA, 204.
JOHN SHAW.

To Let,
A pleasant and commodious Residence, known as the Yellow House, situated at the entrance of the Boca Road, in front of Lezames' Quinta. Also a small field if required.
For particulars apply at the Quinta adjoining Mr. Billinghurst's Brick and Tile Establishment.
10 p, d 4

La Zingara.
All parties indebted for passage money to the above-mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage, within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Byres all defaulters.
G. WILKS,
D 3. x. No. 7 Calle Mayo.

Change of Residence.
Benjamin Constant Delarue respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public in general, that in future he will carry on his business as Sailmaker &c, &c. at 42 calle Cangallo.
December 6th 1863.
D. 10 1 m.

For Callao.
The fine Liverpool built clipper Bark 'Thelmis' STANUS master, now ready to receive any cargo offering; has splendid accommodations for passengers and will have quick despatch. Apply to
HENRY A. GREEN & Co.
83—Reconquista—83.
D. 10 6 p.

TERENCE CURRAN
Begs leave to notify to the public that he has now on hand a large and well-selected Stock of
English and Irish-manufactured Good.
Suited for Town and Camp use.
Customers wishing to be served with sound fresh Goods will do well to give an early call.
T. C. wishes to intimate that, while he declines making use of any superficial 'clap-trap' (now so much resorted to) to secure custom, he is in a position to offer to the Public as good value as any other House in the trade.
A large supply of Children's Wear always on hand.
75—CALLE SAN MARTIN—75
d 8, 1 m

Wanted,
A Servant at the English Grammar School, Calle Larga de Barracas, half a square on the left before the Tres Esquinas.

A Quinta for Sale,
Situated on the road from the Esquina Corredores" to the Alsina bridge, and bordering on the land bought by the Municipality for the new Southern Corrales. It contains about 6½ squares of land, and an azotea house with four rooms.
For further particulars apply at Calle Potosi No. 89, between three and four o'clock, p.m. d 12, 2 m

Rare Opportunity.
For Sale, a beautiful little Quinta, situated between the streets San Juan and Cochabamba, on the right side, first house. The whole of the rooms are recently papered, also servants' rooms, and a good cook house, water closets, &c., a good coach-house and stables for three horses, hen house, store rooms, &c., with private entrance. The garden is surrounded with an iron railing, and the whole enclosed with a brick wall, surrounded on one side with vines. Can be seen between the hours of six and eight o'clock in the day.
Apply at Calle Rivadavia, No. 83.
D 13. 15

Sherries, Brandies, Whiskey, Gin, &c.
The undersigned have always on hand, in cask and bottle, of excellent quality and lowest possible price. Qr. Octaves of Sherry at $150 mjc., of good quality.
WILSON and CO.,
PIEDAD, 21.
o 23 1 m

DR. P. BOURSE,
American Surgeon Dentist,
No. 101 CALLE ITUZAINGO,
Montevideo,
Would respectfully advise his friends and the public that he continues the practice of Dentistry in all its branches, with all the latest and most important improvements. A practice of nearly twenty years in this country enables him to understand the diseases of the teeth peculiar to this climate.
Surgical operations for the poor gratis.
o 15 x.

JOHN G. KEMSLEY,
Public and Official Translator,
140 CALLE PARQUE.

Moreno Church.
The editors of the 'Standard' are hereby authorized to collect subscriptions for the above Church, by the Commission.
J. RAMON RODRIGUEZ,
Secretary.

Just arrived, price $130
South American Sketches,
or
A Visit to Rio Janeyro, the Organ Mountains, La Plata, and the Paraná.
By Thomas Woodbine Hinchliffe, M.A, F.R.G.S., Author of "Summer Months among the Alps."
Nicely bound in cloth, with several fine Colored Engravings, and Map of La Plata, Paraguay, and B. Oriental. The volume contains over 400 pages.
G. & H. McKERN
English Book Store, 24 S. MARTIN.

Messrs J H Paul, Pott & Co.
Have Removed their House of Business from the Calle Chacabuco, No. 10, to the Calle Maypu, No. 7, and Calle Rivadavia, No. 165.
d 2, 1 m

For San Antonio de Areco.
MENSAGERIAS ARGENTINAS
Starts from Buenos Ayres, Rivadavia-street, 189, on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, and 26th of each Month.
Starts from the Hotel and Boarding House in Areco to Buenos Ayres on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, and 30th each Month.
"Price of each Seat ... 120
Cargo per arr ... 20
Conductors and Owners,
PAUL and REMULO DIAS.

To Let,
Several Furnished Rooms, to single gentlemen, in an English family.
Apply 258 Calle de la Florida.
3 p, d 13

Great and Useful Invention.
No more Mortality for want of Water.
Sure wealth to Estancieros
By the Robert Apparatus.
Being notorious the immense injury occasioned by the scarcity of water during the long secas that afflicts the camps of Buenos Ayres, I have determined to dedicate to the Estancieros an Apparatus at once simple and infalible for procuring as much water as they may require.
(20 Bordalesas per hour (it seems fabulous) is procured with my apparatus, without fear of at any time its getting out of order.
This machine is worked by one horse, and in one day's work can give 1140 Bordalesas; that is to say, sufficient water for 20,000 head of cattle.
By these figures can be calculated the immense advantages gained by its use.
Another advantage is the facility of putting it together and taking it to pieces, so as to be able to transport it to any place where it may be necessary to use it, either for watering purposes or others.

GREAT MODIFICATION.
I have made an improvement in my Apparatus, applying a new system, which reduces the necessary force two-thirds, giving it at the same time more rapidity.
Those interested can see it at Calle Moreno, No. 316 (Henerrado, Paris).
One sole inspection of the Apparatus will prove to them the superiority of it over any other. ROBERT.
n 24, 1 m

Wanted,
Situations as Housemaids or General Servants, two Irish Girls who can be well recommended.
Address Housemaid, at this Office.
d 12, 3 p

Ports, Sherries, Brandies.
The undersigned have just received, and will always have in stock, a choice selection of the above. All superior classes, in quarter casks, octaves, half do and bottled.
J. H PAUL, POTT, and CO.
10, CALLE CHACABUCO.
A 2. x

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
MANCHESTER UNITY.
A Branch Lodge (the Flor del Plata, No. 5145) of the above Friendly Society has been established in this City. Any person requiring information relating to the same, can apply to
107, CALLE MORENO.
JOHN J. DOWNING, Secretary.

Argentino Diligences
189 CALLE RIVADAVIA, 189.
Leaves for Pilar, Capilla del Senor, San Antonio de Areco, and Arrecifes on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, and 26th of each Month.
Leaves Arrecifes for Buenos Ayres, passing by San Antonio de Areco, Capilla del Senor, and Pilar on the 4th 9th, 14th, 19th, 24th, and 29th of each Month.
Leaves the Argentine Hotel of Messrs. Dorrego and Montero, in the Capilla del Senor, passing by Pilar, on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of each Month.

Price of Passage and Luggage per Arr.		
To Pilar	40 dols.	10 dols.
" Capilla del Senor ...	70	15
" San Antonio de Areco	120	20
" Arrecifes ...	200	25

Conductors and Owners,
PAUL and ROMULO DIAZ.

WESTERN RAILWAY.
On and after the 9th Nov. the trains will start as follows:

WEEK-DAYS.
Salidas del Parque.

1.°	Tren a las 6 de la mañana llega a Moreno a las	7 30
2.°	" " 9 " " " " "	10 30
3.°	" " 12 " " " Moron	1
4.°	" " 4 " Tarde " Moreno	5 30
5.°	" " 5 " " " "	6 30
6.°	" " 6 " " " Moron	7

Regresos al Parque.

1.°	Tren de Moreno a las 6 30 llega a las	8
2.°	" " " 9 30 " " "	11
3.°	" " Moron 2 " " "	3
4.°	" "Moreno 2 20 " " "	4
5.°	" " " 6 30 " " "	8
6.°	" " Moron 8 " " "	9

HOLIDAYS (1.)
SALIDAS DEL PARQUE.

1.°	Tren a las 6 de la mañana llega a Moreno a las	7 30
2.°	" " 8 " " " " "	9 30
3.°	" " 10 " " " " "	10 30
4.°	" " 12 " " " " "	1 30
5.°	" " 2 Tarde " " " "	3 30
6.°	" " 4 " " " " "	5 30
7.°	" " 6 " " " Moron "	7

REGRESOS AL PARQUE

1.°	Tren de Moreno a las 7 30 llega a las	9
2.°	" " " " 9 30 "	11
3.°	" " " " 11 30 "	1
4.°	" " " " 1 30 "	3
5.°	" " " " 3 30 "	5
6.°	" " " " 5 30 "	7
7.°	" " Moron " 8 "	9

(1.) En los dias feriado el precio de los boletos para las estaciones intermedias entre Parque y Flores sera de 6 pesos de primera y 4 de segunda.
La Administration.

Auction of Land
By URIEN and BURKE.
On Friday, 8th January, at Twelve o'Clock, Noon, will be Sold by Auction, at No. 77½ Calle Rivadavia, a piece of Land situated in Zarate, 1200 varas front to the Rio de Areco, by 9000 in depth, with two new Poblaciones—one consisting of two Brick Rooms of 6½ varas each, two ditto with zinc roofs, Corral of about 400 ñayduboys, Well, &c. It is a fine piece of land for sheep.
For further particulars apply at the Auctioneers' house.
d 11, 20 p

ENGLISH TAILOR,
39—CALLE DEFENSA—39
George Ellis, in returning thanks to his friends, both in town and camp, for their liberal support, begs to notify them that he has just received a new stock of goods direct from England. Cloths and Tweeds of the very best description.
Garments made to order on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable terms.

English Boarding House.
A single gentleman can be accomodated with board and lodging at No. 247 calle del Perú. d11, 15p.

To be Let Furnished for three Months.
A comfortable family house, with twelve rooms, algibo, gas, &c, in an excellent situation.
Apply at Calle San Martin, No. 56

MENSAGERIAS



UNION ARGENTINA.
El abajo firmado tiene el honor de avisar al respetable público, que desde esta fecha ha trasladado la Agencia de la calle Tacuarí No. 13, á la calle de la Victoria No. 222, adonde se despacharán los boletos de pasage y recibirán las encomiendas correspondencia, periódicas, etc. etc.—Los equipages de pasageros y encomiendas se deben entregar en la Agencia la vispera de la salida hasta las 5 de la tarde.
DIAS DE SALIDA:—Para Lujan Giles, Cármen de Areco, Salto, Rojas y Pergamino: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.
DIAS DE REGRESO:—1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29.
El Empresario—JOSE SAENZ

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENCY OFFICE
89—*Calle Reconquista*—89.
E. D. RISSO.
FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The MENAY leaves every Monday and Wednesday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; returning every Wednesday and Sunday. Fares 8 and 4 pats.
FOR COLONIA & CARMELO.—The CAAGUAZU leaves for Colonia every Tuesday at 12 o'clock, and for Colonia and Carmelo every Saturday at 8 o'clock. Returns from Colonia every Thursday at 4, and from Colonia and Carmelo every Monday at 5 o'clock. Fares to Colonia 6 patacones, to Carmelo 7 do. Freights for cargo to Colonia, per ton, 4 pats.; do. to Carmelo, 6 pats.
FOR SALTO and intermediate Ports.—The GUALEGUAY leaves every Sunday and returns every Friday. Fares to Higueritas, 8 patacones, Fray Bentos, 12, Uruguay 15, Paysandu 15, Concordia and Salto 25 d.
Steerage passengers at half the above rates.
For freights, tickets, &c., apply at the Agency office.
E. D. RISSO,
89—Reconquista—89

Colegio Anglo-Porteño,
205—MAIPU—205.
After the 1st. of January 1864, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted into this school, and no boys beyond the age of 7 years. No pains or cost has been spared under the new regulations to render the system of tuition efficient and to enhance the number of scholars. The course of instruction comprises all the usual branches of a thorough English education. Further details will be furnished by the programmes of the establishment.
d13 ANITA SMITH.

English Clothing Store,
80—CANGALLO—80.
Men's and Boy's Casimere Suits, Alpaca and Silk Coats, Dull Suits, White and Brown Linen do., Vests and Pantaloons of every description, Pilot Cloth Jackets, Stout Tweed do.
A complete assortment of Hats, Cravats, &c., &c. d 10, 9 p

GARDEN ENGINES
(A UASENDOS).
A most useful instrument
for
TOWN & COUNTRY SERVICE
for
Sprinkling Streets,
Watering Gardens,
Washing Patios,
Washing Windows,
Putting out Fires,
Playing Carnaval, &c.
For Sale only at the
GRAN EMPORIO DEL PLATA,
59—CALLE FLORIDA—59

Promissory Note Lost.
Lost a "Pagaré" for one million of dollars mjc, dated this day, payable to order, thirty days after date—No. 670—accepted by Messrs. Gifford Bros. Notice is hereby given that steps have been taken to prevent the discounting of said bill, and same is hereby declared null and void. The finder of the note is requested to hand same to Messrs. Wanklyn and Co., Calle San Martin, alongside the Bolsa.
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 12, 1863.
d 12, 3 p

Notice.
Consignees of goods on board of the British barque 'Delta,' from Liverpool, will please send their orders for dischage to the lighterman of the ship, Messrs. F. Rodriguez and Sons, Calle Rivadavia, No. 117; or to Messrs Edward Ashworth and Co., No. 6, Maipu.
D 13, 3p

STEAMERS TO SAIL TO-DAY.

For Montevideo,
The *Libertad.*

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for $5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."—*Cicero.*

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1863.

THE MARMOL MISSION.

Being in possession of correct information respecting this important matter, we will proceed to lay before our readers our impartial views and opinions in reference thereto.

The causes of the present serious misunderstanding between the two Plate Governments are well known to all our readers, although, of course, political parties draw from them widely different conclusions.

It is well known that as early as the commencement of the present year, and whilst Flores was residing in Buenos Ayres, correspondence was intercepted, and placed before the Oriental Government, from which it became evident that it was the intention of this lawless gaucho to invade the Banda Oriental, and spread death and devastation over that peaceful Republic. The letters of Flores were sent over by the Oriental Government and placed before Pres. Mitre and his Ministers, with a request that measures should be taken to prevent the unjustifiable attempt to disturb the quiet and orderly state of things enjoyed by the sister Republic. The most solemn assurances were given by President Mitre to the Government of the Banda Oriental that every necessary measure would be taken to prevent such calamity. We all know what followed. Flores did invade, and that from the very city of Buenos Ayres, and 300 men from Corrientes joined him at once. Has not the Oriental Government a just cause of complaint from this fact alone? Let every impartial man decide. Then the very next day after this scandalous act was committed, all the newspapers in this city, with the exception of the "Standard," and including one which was considered an official paper, declared war against the Government of the Banda Oriental—a war of the most nefarious character—for neither calumnies slanders, nor the most degrading epithets were spared against President Berro, his Ministers, and in fact upon all the inhabitants of that country who did not join with the Gaucho in his attempt to overthrow the institutions, and upset the legal Government. A revolutionary commission was publicly formed in this city, with the avowed object of preparing elements, and collecting materials for helping the pretended liberators in the Banda Oriental. It is well known that warlike materials, men, money, and everything needed by Flores was daily sent over from this city under the very eyes of the Government, which was urged and entreated to take notice of such scandals. We ask what has it done? Has not the Oriental Government just cause to complain from such facts?

Matters had arrived to such a pitch, owing to the scandalous interference in the affairs of the Banda Oriental of a notorious circle in this city, that the Oriental Government was obliged, in self defence, to make known to all Foreign Legations the unjustifiable acts of its neighbours, and prepare, if possible, elements to resist the war waged against its existence.

Only then did the Argentine Government perceive the danger of such a fire so near its own territory, so full of combustible elements, and the risk of the Argentine Republic being involved in the flames. President Mitre awakened, and was, perhaps, sincere in his desire to put an end to such a state of things, so fraught with danger to himself and the country he was governing. Some well-known friends of peace thought that a Protocol, laying aside all former causes of complaint and promising honest behaviour in future, was the best way to cause the dark clouds which hung over the political horizon of the River Plate to disappear, placing the difficulties which might arise in future under the judgment and arbitration of parties enjoying the highest moral and social position in South America. While the negotiations for the ratification of this arrangement was going on at Montevideo, common decency required that the work previously going on—that is the shipping of men and arms—should be stopped. Far from it, however; men and arms were embarking in open daylight to join Flores. At this time, also, cheques were intercepted, placing before the Oriental Government evidence that men in the service of the Argentine Government were helping Flores, and that even elements of war were being placed at the disposal of the rebels! This was too much. The Oriental Government became distrustful that the Protocol was a mere trap to paralyse—first, the action of Brazil; secondly, the action of the other elements, which the Oriental Government was endeavouring to gain over to its side in defence of its very existence, attacked by the unscrupulous policy of its neighbours. The Protocol was not ratified. This gave rise to Marmol's mission, and not the insignificant affair at the deserted Island in the Uruguay, which, explained away as it was, spontaneously and at once, by the Oriental Government, could no longer be considered a serious cause of complaint, much less a just cause for an international difficulty.

The failure of this mission cannot be a subject of surprise to any reflecting man. In the first place, it commenced by the end, strange as it may appear. All diplomatic missions having in view to overcome difficulties and dispel existing causes of complaint by means of friendly explanations, begin by negociation in order to secure the object in view; and the ultimatum is the end, if the object is not attained and the matter under consideration is of a sufficiently grave character to warrant such a step Marmol's instructions, however, it would appear, compelled him to begin by an ultimatum! The withdrawal of two notes from the Oriental Government was to be complied with within a few days, or the negotiation could not take place. Again, whilst the note from Marmol returning the two notes was under consideration by the Oriental Government, and on the very day after the note was sent in, and before an answer to it was framed, the Argentine confidential agent commits an act of disrespect towards the Oriental Government, the very Government with which he is treating, doubtless, we suppose, in obedience to his instructions, which rendered an amicable settlement of his demands almost impossible. The Government, wishing to consider quietly the note of Mr. Marmol, so as to give him a decided answer on the following day, stopped the two Argentine steamers in port from leaving on the day referred to. The Argentine Minister, however, gives a written order to the captain of one of the steamers, the 'Libertad,' to leave the port for B. Ayres, disregarding the orders of the Government to which he was accredited. This without even making an effort, by asking the Government to allow the steamer to depart to take his despatches. Of course, a mission conducted under such auspices, could not end otherwise than it did. It remains to be seen whether the frank offer of the Oriental Government to have all the points in dispute placed under the arbitration of any friendly power, leaving the Argentine Government the choice of such power, will be accepted or not. We hope it will, as if not, it will lead foreigners to believe that Marmol's mission was more for the purpose of creating hostilities than arriving at peace.

FESTIVAL AT BELGRANO.

The long-expected day at last arrived, and large crowds of pleasure-seekers were to be seen wending their hurried steps to the 25 de Mayo and Retiro Stations. The rush for seats in the railway cars was something fearful, but, thanks to the persevering efforts of the indefatigable Mr. Mills, everything passed off serenely, save, of course, sundry broken crinolines and extinguished chimney-pots. At last we arrived at the pretty little town, the residence of a portion of our 'haut ton,' and the favourite resort of our 'beau monde.' We proceeded to the homely village church, where we saw a grand turn out of the Belgrano beauties. The 'funcion' being over, we strolled about the town, viewing the elegant mansions of some of our wealthy merchants, lawyers, bankers, &c., and after depositing a slight contribution to the 'rifa,' where we, of course, drew no prize, we turned our steps in search of some hospitable roof to protect ourselves from the scorching rays of the mid day sun. We stepped into the Belgrano Hotel, where we found every nook and corner crammed full; so, with great disgust and thirst we turned towards the far-famed Bergère's, but lo! there also we could not get a chair. So we returned to Mr. Deacon's, and very luckily found a spare room, much to the annoyance of a venerable looking, but rather impertinent 'pater familias,' who insisted upon our leaving the room because he and his *lovely* daughters had arrived before us. The difficulty ended by the old gentleman walking out, leaving us in quiet enjoyment of our victory and the wished-for seats. After discussing the merits of sundry bottles of 'gentle Lloville,' Allsopp's and Inde Coope's ale, we strolled down to the station, where we met the sporting part of the visitors just arrived by the three o'clock train. Spite of the excessive heat, and not being able to get seats in the 'bus, we bravely, in company with two or three friends, walked up to the race-course, and arrived just in time to see Ituzaingo and 9 de Julio stripped previous to their starting for the long talked-of race. Betting was pretty equal at first, the saino having all the money on him on the half-round, shutting up the supporters of the colorado. Seeing this, the friends of the saino became emboldened, and freely laid their hundreds, on the result of the race, upon their favourite, when up comes the sporting owner of the Ituzaingo, and accepts all bets, when a calm came over the proceedings. The horses started, the red one with a slight lead, but was soon caught, and the Criollo won easily the half-round; it was his last effort, for Ituzaingo soon caught him, and ran in an easy winner by many lengths. The next race was one between a tordillo and the Flor de Palermo, which was won easily by the tordillo, although there were many changes in the betting, just before and during the race. It was a beautiful race, and well won by the grey; perhaps the jockeyship may have told upon the 'sebruno.'

Next came a match between the half-bred Gaucho Pobre and his vanquisher at the late meet, Blandengue, which was easily won by the potrillo. Betting was strongly in favour of the Gaucho, thus proving that it is only by a fluke that the 'blood' can be beaten. This being the last race, we again returned to the town, where we met a procession, which, we regret to say, was but poorly attended. Thence proceeded to the promenade, where were assembled all the galaxy of Belgrano beauty, listening to the music of the Artillery band, which played some very select music All things must come to an end, and, with regret, we had at last to bid adieu to our friends and make a rush for tickets at the station. Presently a hue and cry was raised, and off flew a vigilante in chase of a sharper, who had eased several pockets of all they contained. The rascal was caught, and securely lodged in safety. With a good deal of trouble we at last procured tickets, and took our seats—no, I forgot, we stood up all the way—to town, where we arrived safely a little after ten o'clock. The only complaint we heard was from some young ladies who blamed Señor Oliver for not closing the day's enjoyment with a ball, and although not much inclined to skip in this warm weather, we certainly agreed with them.

EDITOR'S TABLE

On Monday night, whilst the band in the Plaza was playing the most mellifluous strains, and the fashion and beauty of Buenos Ayres were promenading beneath the shade of the sickly Paradise trees, there came a blow—a gust—a squall—a dust storm, which drove the whole motley crowd into the Cabildo and Policia for protection. The Chief was very polite, and supplied chairs, &c., until the storm blew over. It rained a slight shower afterwards, but subsequently cleared off.

We give to-day a true exposition of the Marmol difficulty; also a powerful appeal to Mr. Thornton, on behalf of the ruined foreigners in the Banda Oriental. We hope that it will meet with due attention in the proper quarter.

It may be interesting to a portion of our subscribers to know, that a large English man-of-war is expected to arrive in these waters shortly.

Flores has embargoed Sr. Cabal's estancia, near Salto, in the Banda Oriental, and, it is rumoured, is going to try his hand with several others.

From Entre Rios, we hear that the future Governor will be none other than the renowned Diogenes Urquiza. Strange to say, we hear of no more coaches or diligences being 'drowned' The 'Uruguay' states that a soldier, not a civilian, is required to rule in Entre Rios. The camps are coming round, as it has rained torrents within the last week.

From Montevideo, we learn that Flores is again dividing his men. An officer of his arrived on Monday, per Salto, who states that Flores is encamped upon the 'Arroyo de las Flores,' north of the Rio Negro. Flores had crossed this river for military purposes. Goyo Suarez had m[illegible]ched on Tacuarembo. Colonel Mora was in Fray Bentos. Servando Gomez was to the south of the Rio Negro. Flores anxiously looks forward to a war between Presidents Mitre and Berro.

We hear that another race is on the *tapis* between Buey del Salado and Ituzaingo: it was to have been arranged yesterday for no small amount.

The Mersey it is said has brought thirty thousand pounds sterling for B. Ayres. This is good news for us all in the present hot weather.

The Engineers of the contractors of the Southern Railway did not arrive per Mersey, as was expected. They are coming we understand in the Parana, which left Liverpool on the 22nd ult.

We have to thank Dr. Quesada, one of the talented editors of the 'Revista' of Buenos Ayres, for the collection of the Revista del Parana, and Treatise on the Province of Corrientes, which he has kindly presented us with. They abound with the most useful statistical and general information.

The Mary Jane, an English barque, laden with salt from Cadiz to Buenos Ayres, was wrecked off the English bank on the 8th inst. She was consigned to Mr. J. M. Gowland. A small boat from the Ponton rescued the captain and crew. The Mary Jane is a complete wreck.

We are happy to say that we have at last heard from our gossypium brother. He was to leave Corrientes for Asuncion on the 7th inst. We read a letter of his in the "Progresso" of Corrientes, giving full instructions on the subject of cotton-growing, and thanking the Governor and other kind friends he met with there, for their hospitality during his stay.

Lord Palmerston is after all in the Divorce Court; so the Tribuna folks were right. The full particulars of the case have been sent to us by a subscriber. We will publish them to-morrow.

We read in a scotch newspaper that the marriage of Queen Victoria is the talk of London, and it is generally believed that it will take place early next year.

The President of Paraguay seems to be looking out for number *one.* On Saturday a vessel entered port with 8 rifled cannons, and there are some more on their way, besides some of those new American shells with Greek fire, which have caused such desolation in Charlestown.

The Villa del Salto was expected to pass down yesterday. It is said that Muratute has received orders not to allow her to pass, but we hardly credit this, as she can so easily hoist a foreign flag.

There is a great difficulty at present in discovering who is the Finance, and who the Minister of Foreign Affairs. We recollect most distinctly when Mr. Elizalde took hold of our Exchequer, the portfolio of Foreign Affairs was handed over to Dr. Rawson; but now we perceive that Sor. Marmol, instead of addressing Dr. Rawson, directs his despatches to Elizalde. This seems a great oversight on the part of our confidential agent that was.

The new Opera Company, about which we heard so much, we believe will be composed of the following musical stars:—Sna. Carolina Briol, prima donna; Sor. A. M. Celestino, baritone; with our old friends Lelmi, Mugnai, and Walter. Madame Molla and Parody are also expected to join the company.

We read with pleasure that M. H. F. Varela has recently published a book treating on the present situation of the Argentine Republic. We have not been favoured with a copy, which makes us suspect that we should have taken out a copyright for our Handbook in France. There seems to be a sort of fatality about the publication, as the box which contained the copies of this valuable work was a few moments late for the train, but it is expected out next packet, when we hope our Calle Victoria friends will have the courtesy to send us a copy.

We are happy to inform our readers that the De Lave company will perform in the Colon Theatre on Sunday night.

A very large number of the *haut ton* of our society was attracted to the fashionable town of Belgrano on Sunday in consequence of the fetes given by the municipality in commemoration of the anniversary of the founding of the place. The weather, though warm, was otherwise all that could be desired, and what between the church ceremonies, firing of cannon, music, 'carne con cuero,' &c. the day was most agreeably spent by the visitors. Nearly all the residents displayed the flags of their respective nations, and seemed to vie with each other in making the pleasant little town as attractive as possible, but what most called our attention was the very tasteful way in which the railway station was decorated. Great credit is due to Messrs. Knight and Watson, but particularly to the latter official for his activity and zeal on the occasion. A number of very interesting races were run in the afternoon on the race course, English blood proving its superiority once more by Gaucho Pobre beating his antagonist Blandengue at a canter in a two round bout, carrying 12lb extra weight.

FALL OF FRAY BENTOS.

STORMING OF THE GARRISON

This interesting little Oriental city, we regret to hear has again fallen. So frequent during the present revolution have been the Fray Bentian falls, that we question very much if it will ever rise again. The storming of the garrison is a page in the annals of Oriental history, illumined by the most unheard of acts of heroism and frantic despair on both sides. When the revolutionary chief sat down before the city, the inhabitants all betook themselves to drinking 'maté.' Pushing the 'vedettas' to the very ditches of the chacras and kitchen gardens, the besiegers held such a position that they were able to pour down on the hapless citizens a galling fire of pumpkins and cabbage stalks. The outskirts of the city were immediately deserted, and the Flores men poured into the streets like hot water into a maté cup. In the centre of the city, and close to a vacant spot called the plaza, the citizens made a stand, and here a regular set to fight ensued; the unfortunate citizens were perfectly riddled with corn cobs (choclos) and unscooped mate cups. The battle raged with alternate success until one of the Flores officers with a Napoleonic eye perceiving the weak side of the enemy, rushed with a few peons from a neighbouring saladero, and with an asador (spit) in one hand and a cabbage stalk in the other, decided the fate of the devoted city.

Thus fell the San Sebastian of the Uruguay. We are happy to say that the invading Vandals behaved themselves very well since the capture of the place; and the Colorados and Blancos are now on terms of the most cherished regard, harmonising like Yankee doodle and the Russian bear.

An Appeal to the British Minister

Banda Oriental,
December 11th, 1863.

As an old settler in the Banda Oriental, I have felt very thankful to the "Standard" for the interest that it has shown in the welfare of this country, and for the strong reprobation which it has employed towards the men who excited and subsequently fomented the frightful disturbances which are now prevalent here. For the first time, during a residence of nearly forty years in the River Plate, I have conceived a hope that the Press may be directed towards practical objects, and that, leaving the routine of unmeaning declamation and rhapsody, we may at length find somebody who will expound public interests in terms of common sense. yet, sir, when I look upon the extent of desolation and misery which has been so recklessly spread around us; when I see a peaceable population exposed to the horrors of rapine and murder; industrious families in large districts, obliged to abandon their homes, and to seek refuge in Brazils and Entre Rios, to escape from the sword of the slayer, I might be excused, if I too were to indulge in a few epic and heroic phrases; but I have another object in view, which is to draw the attention of the many foreigners who have, for weal or for woe, settled in these provinces, to our common interests; and the time is come when the amount of property we possess and the amount of families we are bound to protect, give us a right to be heard amidst all this din of political rodomontade in the city, and tramping of armed horsemen in the country. At all events our plain language is a fit medium whereby to place matters in their light, and your paper, spread as it is amongst so many readers, will warn others in our own country from venturing upon coming out here to settle, until something like order and security be established amongst us. I have before me the Montevidean paper "El Pais," 18th November, in which the "Probabilidades de una proxima batalla" are discussed, and I find it stated that General Flores had held a council of war, in which he declared that in the present position of affairs it had become necessary to accept the chances of a battle, or to begin a "guerra de recursos," in which latter alternative the lives and properties of the remaining inhabitants in the interior departments will necessarily be exposed to the inevitable consequences attending the dissemination in small partidos of a lawless soldiery throughout the country. I tremble when I contemplate the appalling character which the war would assume, should unhappily such a course be adopted; and through the medium of your paper I call most earnestly upon all the public agents of Foreign Governments, who have fellow subjects settled here, to take immediate united steps to avert the dreadful calamities which would ensue. They are responsible to the Governments they represent, and to the numerous families of their respective countrymen here for the ruin and misery which would be entailed upon us, unless they actively employ every means in their power to prevent the terrible visitation which threatningly hangs over us.

Hitherto, frightful as the consequences of this unholy war have been, they would be trifling, in comparison to the far-spreading destruction and destitution which would overwhelm the land.

So far, the hostile forces have carried on their operations with some semblance of regard to the rights of life and property; the native peons, who have been forced by one party or the other to abandon their 'patrones,' and to take arms, have not lost the feelings of regard and affection which they naturally feel towards the families under whose protection they have lived. Unhappy men! To have been born in the country, instead of being their privilege, seems to be their great misfortune; and I declare to you that, while I reflect upon all our own distresses, their case, poor fellows, seems to be even more pitiable and hopeless. It is not the honest veteran, Gregorio Viejo, whose bronzed face, marked with a scar, received at Ituzaingo, yet beams with intelligence and good will, into whose faithful hands we have frequently committed piles of gold to be conveyed far across stream and plain, in payment of cattle that we fear. No 'cheuntur a!' thou wouldst more willingly have parted with thy life than with that which was entrusted to thee; nor is it the joyous, bounding Leando, who subdued our 'requemado,' and reduced his fiery temper into submission, to our more sober need, that would injure us. 'Ah, tunante!' never fear, the 'patrona cuidara de Manonga,' until better times come, and your glad eyes again greet the 'mojinete' of the old rancho, as you rise the last 'cuchilla' which intervenes between yourself and 'el Pago.' These, our fellow-labourers, are our friends as well as our dependants. For them our doors have no bolts, and we dwell amongst them in full security, in time of peace, when the influence of the lawful magistrate prevails, and when the perpetration of outrage is checked and punished by the combined action of public authority and of the 'vecindario.' But such is the effect of these fearful civil commotions, that the most daring and unscrupulous spirits are they who in the natural order of things obtain the ascendancy and dexterity in the management of lance and sword, is the best title to distinction and command. Instances can be cited on both sides, in which lamentable loss of life has occurred, regretted, doubtless, by the chiefs of both contending forces, but which neither the Government, on one hand, nor General Flores on the other, could have prevented, and which, in our present state of disorder, they would find it difficult to punish. I have said that hitherto some regard has been paid to the rights of life and property, inasmuch as the character of the contest has been such as required each chief to keep his force in hand to meet his opponent; but divest the war of this regular condition, and havock will reign grimly over the length and breadth of a ruined and desolate land, so lately smiling in content and peace. By far the greater number of the acts of violence which have filled peaceful settlers with dismay, have been perpetrated by small 'partidas' led by men not unfrequently without commission from the respective sides they profess to serve. The baneful consequences of such a warfare must necessarily increase with terrible intensity as it spreads. The appetite for lust and plunder is whetted by gratification, and revenge and despair add merciless fury to the strife.

It is to save us from such consequences, that the immediate united action of the foreign agents is imperatively called for, and should, in common justice, be attended to: in the first place, by his Excellency the President of the Republic, likewise by General Flores, who has taken upon himself the responsibility of undertaking this war; and, lastly, by any other Governments who may have permitted aid and assistance to be sent to him from their territories. This is so evident, that it cannot be disallowed, inasmuch as we are settled here upon the faith of treaties and the laws of the land; and in our position as aliens, we are utterly defenceless, and without voice or representation in the counsels of the administration; and it is alone to the accredited agents of our respective countries, that we can apply for protection in a war, which, unless the Almighty averts the evil, seems likely to assume a desultory form of unmitigated, wanton destruction. That we shall not appeal in vain, I am fully persuaded; the high character deservedly held by EDWARD THORNTON amongst the leading River Plate statesmen, the confidence which we know he possesses of the Ministers of our Queen, and the unwearied zeal and assiduity which he has ever displayed in favor of the just rights of his countrymen, are so many sureties to us, that we shall at length be cared for, and that every principle of international Law, which can serve us, will be invoked and insisted upon in our behalf. I have said that we are defenceless; — we are settled in the country with our families, tending our flocks and herds and doubtless the country has derived much advantage from our settlement, which has contributed to increase the value of land and to spread the knowledge of a more careful and improved agricultural economy among the native inhabitants. We have no arms; we depend upon and obey the laws of the country, and if those laws are unhappily without force, to whom can we apply? We have no voice in the Counsels of the State, nor with the chief who has raised his standard against it.—Representing a large amount of property, our interests and the very safety of our families are at the mercy, not of the paisanos Orientales, amongst whom we live, and whose welfare is bound up with our own, but of merciless men, who ride rough shod over the country, and who have already and will undoubtedly continue to perpetrate with impunity the most enormous atrocities.

If we counsel peace to our unfortunate neighbours, we are reminded that we were not born in the land, that we are unable to appreciate the dignity of the country nor the majesty of the Law, which has been violated.

In vain we point to analogous cases in which the Government of Buenos Ayres, so scrupulously punctilious in everything relating to its paramount prerogative, has twice submitted to the dire inexorable force of circumstances, rather than see its territory impoverished and depopulated by the action of war. Everything is unhinged, and I have no hesitation in asserting that up to this day, no medium exists in the country capable of bringing these contentious brethren, sons of one common soil, to a mutual understanding, for the settlement of their differences; yet, believe me, Sir, there is at the bottom no "echo" amongst the Oriental peasantry, who would willingly sheath their swords, and return to their pastoral labors, if they were permitted. Great and mighty wrongs, arising from insufferable tyranny, justify the use of arms, and the hope of relief may reconcile men to the evils of war, but here no such cause exists, and the time we are losing is irreparable, inasmuch every man in this country might desire, as a boon from Heaven the years of Methusalem and the strength of Samson to encounter the real honest work we have before us in our camp life in overcoming the difficulties incidental to a new country, thinly inhabited, where everything has yet to be done. I will not enter upon the question of right in this unhappy war. Both parties, *as parties* have perhaps been to blame. My maxim is the "King can do no wrong" and as far as a Government in a democracy invests Regal attributes, the principle extends to our present ruler's; but if democracy signifies "form of Government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people collectively."—Let the people be heard:

Cedant arma togae,

and the universal voice would, I am persuaded, be for peace. ESAU.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

We read and hear, and, in fact, know that millions are about to be spent in fortifying 'Martin Garcia.' Anxious to see the war expenses diminished and economy introduced, we call General Gelly Obes' attention to the latest American invention. If the Minister will only send a competent agent to the States for the purpose of procuring a few of these wonderful guns, &c. We prophecy that there shall be an end to revolutions in the River Plate.

American Inventions.

By invitation of a well known official I visited the navy yard yesterday, and witnessed the trial of some newly invented rifled cannon. The trial was of short duration, and the jury brought in a verdict of "innocent of any intent to kill." The first gun tried was similar to those used in the Revolution, except that it had a larger touch hole and the carriage was painted green, instead of blue. This novel and ingenious weapon was pointed at a target about sixty yards distant, It didn't hit it, and as nobody saw any ball, there was much perplexity expressed. A midshipman did say that he thought the ball must have run out of the touch hole when they loaded up--for which he was instantly expelled from the service. After a long search without finding the ball, there was some thought of summoning the Navy Retiring Board to decide on the matter, when somebody happened to look into the mouth of the cannon, and discovered that the ball hadn't gone out at all. The inventor said this would happen sometimes especially if you didn't put a brick over the touch-hole when you fired the gun. The Government was so pleased with this explanation, that it ordered forty of the guns on the spot, at two hundred thousand dollars a piece. The guns to be furnished as soon as the war is over. The next weapon tried was Jink's double backed action revolving cannon for ferry-boats. It consists of a heavy bronze tube, revolving on a pivot, with both ends open, and a touch-hole in the middle. While one gunner puts a load in at one end, another puts in a load at the other end, and touch-hole serves for both. Upon applying the match, the gun is whirled swiftly round on a pivot, and both balls fly out in circles causing great slaughter on both sides. The terrible engine was aimed at the target with great accuracy; but as the gunner has a large family dependent on him for support, he refused to apply the match. The Government was satisfied without firing, and ordered six of the guns at a million of dollars apiece. The guns to be furnished in time for our next war. The last weapon subjected to trial was a mountain howitzer of a new pattern. The inventor explained that its great advantage was, that it required no powder. In battle it is placed on the top of a high mountain, and a ball slipped loosely into it. As the enemy passes the foot of the mountain, the gunner in charge tips over the howitzer and the ball rolls down the side of the mountain into the midst of the doomed foe. The range of this terrible weapon depends greatly on the height of the mountain and the distance to its base. The Government ordered forty of these mountain howitzers at a hundred thousand dollars apiece, to be planted on the first mountains discovered in the enemy's country. These are great times for gun-smiths, my boy, and if you find any old cannon around the junk-shops, just send them along. There is much sensation in nautical circles arising from the immoral conduct of the rebel privateers; but public feeling has been somewhat easier since the invention of a craft for capturing pirates, by an ingenious Connecticut chap. Yesterday he exhibited a small model of it at a cabinet meeting, and explained it thus:—"You will perceive," says he to the President, "that the machine itself will only be four times the size of the Great Eastern, and need not cost over a few millions of dollars. I have only got to discover one thing before I can make it perfect. You will observe that it has a steam-engine working a pair of immense iron clamps, which are let down in the water from the extreme end of a very lengthy horizontal spar. Upon approaching the pirate, the captain orders the engineer to put on steam. Instantly the clamps descend from the end of the spar, clutch the privateer athwartships, and the engine being reversed, the privateer is lifted bodily out of the water, the spar swings around over the deck, and the pirate ship is let down into the hold by the run. Then shut your hatches, and you have ship and pirates safe and sound."—*The Orpheus C. Keer Papers.*

POLAND.

It is sickening to peruse the tales of horror that daily reach us from Poland And while all these inhuman atrocities are going on under the positive orders of the imperial miscreant whom the Republicans of North America toast in their revels as "the Delight of Mankind," a cold and heartless diplomacy, dictates didactic despatches to prove to the monster that his cruelties are crimes even against the laws of man. It is but due to the French Government to admit that on its part there has been throughout an undisguised desire to compel the tyrant to stay his savage hand and cease from his work of extermination. If the Czar still flogs women for wearing mourning for their butchered relative —if he still imbrues his hands in the blood of consecrated Priests of the Most High for shriving men upon whose heads a price is put, because they feel for the wrongs of their country and sympathise with those who are immolating themselves in order to right those cruel wrong —if he still directs his cruel Cossacks to tear young maidens by the score from their beds in the dead of night, and fling them into dungeons where strangulation may not be the worst fate that awaits them, because their brothers are in the ranks of the patriots— if neither sex nor age, nor rank nor character afford a shield against the most abominable excesses of a ruthless despotism in Poland at this hour, the fault does not rest with France, the blame and disgrace do not lie at the door of the Emperor Napoleon. For all this Earl Russell, is chiefly accountable We have not the slightest doubt that if the three great Powers had shown a determination last summer to enforce submission to their right of others on behalf of Poland the Czar would have to yield, no matter with how bad a grace. There was no chance of the tyrant's braving the determined will of Austria, England, and France. He has not yet forgotten the lesson he learnt in the Crimea, and what is more, his barbarous empire has not yet recovered from the financial difficulties which the war of 1854–5 entailed upon it. Russia is on the brink of bankruptcy, and one shot fired against her by the vanguard of the Three Powers would hurl her into the abyss. But England slunk back at the critical moment, and Austria, very naturally and very prudently, declined to advance without the co-operation of this country. If instead of his most mischievous, if not perfidious, declaration in Parliament, that under no circumstances would England draw the sword in defence of the rights guaranteed to Poland by the treaty of Vienna, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had maintained a significant silence or reserve, who can doubt that the reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the propositions of the Three Powers would have been widely different? The late Czar was said to be mad, and his end was considered by those who did not assign to it the cause which carried off Paul and Alexander, an evidence of insanity; but his successor, though a drunkard, is not considered a lunatic, and is, at all events sufficiently lucid to understand that in a war with Great Britain and France, even without the active aid of Austria, he could have no chance of success. Something has, no doubt, been said of menaces by Prussia in the event of Russia's being attacked on the part of the Poles by the Western Powers; but that, to use Mr. Thackeray's expressive phrase, is all bosh. The King of Prussia has too much to do at home to keep his rocking throne from tumbling down, to involve himself without provocation in a war with Great Britain and France. He knows that in such a war, and at a moment when his subjects are vehemently opposed to his Government, he must quickly go to the wall,—and we do not suppose that his reminiscences of other days make him especially anxious to see a French army of occupation again upon the Rhine. No—if the Czar prefered fighting against overwhelming odds in support of tyranny rather than concede to the moderate demands made on behalf of Poland —he would have found himself alone and unfriended in the shock of battle, and Poland would have ceased to be a Muscovite Province. But Earl Russell came to the rescue of the enemies of the Poles at the nick of time,—and his big words and small deeds have resulted in the atrocities which are hourly committed by the Russians in Warsaw.—*Register.*

GREECE.

Greece has received her new King and the telegraph *naively* announced that Athens was tranquil. How long that tranquillity may last he would be a bold prophet who would venture to predict. The Greeks are now what they were in the days of Juvenal They are neither truthful, honest, loyal, nor peaceable. Otho's throne was a bed of thorns; we shall see whether the conspirators and schemers, who overthrew the Bavarian, will make it a bed of roses for the Dane. Doubtless Otho's conscientious objection to conform to the Greek schism and adopt the Greek heresies tended to make him unpopular,—whereas the free and easy Lutheran is troubled with no such scruples, and will go to Mass and deny the *filioque* as heartily as if he were "to the manner born." Still we confess we do not expect that the telegraph will always or long convey the pleasing news that Athens is tranquil. —and it is extremely probable that the British Admiral in the Mediterranean, now that his mission to protect treason and filibustering in Naples is ended, will find work enough on hand in suppressing rebellion and crushing treason in Greece. Meantime, the Ionians kick sturdily against the terms of annexation proposed by Her Majesty's Government. They refuse *point blank* to give a drachma of the £ 0,000 a year which they have been required to pay, not to Great Britain, but to their new King, as the price of their deliverance from British bondage and annexation to the Kingdom of Greece: while Turkey and Austria, and some of the other great Powers, strongly object to the surrender of the fortress of Corfu to His Hellenic Majesty.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian elections are over, and the returns show a majority of five to one against the Government. The Houses are convoked for Monday next, so that unless the Minister give way on every point of his domestic policy, or the members of the Lower House waste days in speechmaking, we shall know before Thursday next what is to be the effect of the recent appeal of the Crown to the people of Prussia, and whether that country is to be ruled by the sword or a constitutional sceptre. The elections have been decidedly anti-ministerial, and we have heard nothing and seen nothing to warrant the expectation that the Government mean to yield a jot of their unpopular opinions and claim. Bismark may, however, have the good sense at the last moment to save the King and the country from imminent peril by resigning when beaten on the address; and peace may thus be preserved and harmony restored between the Sovereign and his subjects, unless it should be the fact that, after all, the Minister is but the instrument and not the adviser of the King; in which case the prospects of Prussia would, indeed, be dangerously clouded and overcast. However, surmises are useless, when a few days must reveal facts and tell us what is and not what may be.

New York Market Review.

New York, October 23rd, 1863.

We have had another active month in business, and last sales have been made of imported raw material to manufacturers, with less disposition on the part of speculators to operate. Early in the month gold began to rise, and reached 157 on 15th inst. This sudden start made importers firm, and caused them to advance their prices, and buyers freely purchased at the advanced rates. Since gold declined, the transactions are more moderate, and my quotations may be considered nominal. Various reasons have been given for the recent rise in gold, the most prominent being excessive imports, which have to be remitted for in gold. The following is a statement of the Import and Export trade at New York, as per Custom House returns from 1st of January to 30th September, a period of nine months:—

	1863.	1862.
Imports	135,0[illegible]0 dols.	137,511,000 dols.
Exports	165,115,00 dols.	151,031,000 dols.
Export of Specie included in the above.		
1863	32,817,000 dols.	45,511,000 dols.

From this statement it must evident, that this cause is not sufficient to effect the gold market to any great extent, as it is well known that millions of dollars in Government Bonds have been sent to Europe this year, and will remain there in hands of capitalists as a profitable investment; and in all probability these remittances will continue, and the balance of trade against us will be settled for in this way without shipping gold.

The total Imports of Wool at the port of New York, from January 1st to September 30th, is as follows:

81,593 bales, 37,100,036 lbs. Invoice value 6,131,020 dols.

Money is still plentiful for good securities, and the rate of interest 6 per cent to 7 per cent. The Government is disbursing liberally and their payments soon return again in the channels of trade.

There is nothing definite in regard to the rebellion, Rosecrans's army is still at Chattanooga, and General Grant has been placed in command, Burnside is operating favorably in East Tennessee South and Western Virginia The army of the Potomac under General Meade is manœuvering backwards and forwards near the Rappahannock, waiting a good opportunity to give battle to the rebel General Lee, and it is presumed a battle will soon be fought. The President has called on the States for 300,000 more volunteers, to take the place of those whose enlistments expire in 1864.

PASSENGERS PER MERSEY.

Southampton—Mr and Mrs Thornton, two ladies, three children, and five servants; Mr and Mrs James Darbyshire, one child and servant; Mr and Mrs Charles Darbyshire, one child and servant; Mr and Mrs Simpson, — Carlisle, — Bartlett, Mr Griffin, Mrs King, Mr E Darbyshire, Mr P Stanton, Don Rossi, Mr and Mrs Mathews and three children; J Drummond, E Sugfried, James Kenny, Daniel Davitt, John McEor, R A Belle, Murphy, G Challenger, Cuadra, H Benson, Pardol, E Simpson.

Lisbon—Mr S L Lopez, A S Doug, A Clements, L A Fernadez, J F Sanchez, M T Triguen, C Feate.

Rio Janeiro—Mrs F Poy and children; Alfredo Sarind, F Avelar Almeida, Juan Conde, A A de Souza de Sa, Mrs Ida Stammers, Augustus Leck, Mr and Mrs Pest[illegible] and children; Mr and Mrs Nicholy, P Bill[illegible], Giovanni Renagno, A Garberes, children, and two servants, J Titborn and children; [illegible] Luiz.

Montevideo—Stewart, H W Kirman, F Silva, Mr and Mrs Roden, P Donato, H Ricks, A Oliveira, D Chiming, G Gowland, S Romero, H Deatre, J Brown, G Haynes, J Jackson.

SPECIE PER MERSEY.

H. J. Ropes,	1 box gold, value	£ [illegible],970
E. Lumb,	5 do doubloons „	16,585
To order,	1 do gold „	2[illegible]0
Total	...	... £20,755

ON CHANGE

December 15

Patagones opened to day at 27 7[illegible], and remained firm till two o'clock. Some sales were made at 27 75, at which price they closed, buyers.

Dec. 16	36,150	27 70	27 75
19	19,000	27 70	27 75
24	1,600	27 70	
31	45,200	27 65	27 70 27 75

PRODUCE SALES.

50 pipes tallow 14 1/8 sl rl
1500 salt hides 37

500 pipes tallow, saladero, from the rivers of the Uruguay, at 15 slv. rls, on board.

10 to 12,000 salted hides and tallow, to be delivered by the end of March, upon which a heavy advance has been made.

3 to 3500 quintals jerked beef for Brazil, from a saladero of Fray Bentos at 26 silv. rls. per quintal on board.

150	cow hides, matadero		$120	
300	do	mixed	112	
400	do	camp	1[illegible]8	
600	do	do	105	107
109	doz. sheepskins, Mestiza		175	
140	do do	mixed	1[illegible]0	150
180	do do	lump	1[illegible]0	110
90	do do	epidemia	65	
120	arr. wool, Mestiza, fine		92	96
800	do do	do	9[illegible]	
1000	do do	do good	85	88
900	do do	do do	82	
700	do do	do regular	80	
1300	do do	do mixed, good	70	
600	do do	do	60	
1100	do do	do regular	62	65
400	do do	do inferior	50	
300	do do	do middling	55	
700	do do	Mestiza, caretilla	62	
800	do do	do abrojo	55	

GRAIN.

150	fan. wheat, good		162	
100	do do	regular	116	150
80	do do	inferior	116	
130	do maize		70	7[illegible]

CHARTERS.

The English lugger Lile, to load in the Uruguay, tallow and salted hides, at 6 s. and 5 per cent.

The English brig Delta, to load from same place, tallow and hides, at 55s. and 5 per cent.

The Italian brigantine Victorio Olieri, to load tallow and salted hides at same rate.

The English barque Georgina, to load for Boston, bales at 1½ pats, and 5 per cent.

MARITIME NEWS

ARRIVALS.

15th,

Bahia Blanca, National steamer Corrientes.

Cardiff, English barque Georgina

SAILED.

14th.

Montevideo, Paraguayan steamer Igurey.

Colonia and Montevideo, war steamer Vencedora.

Uruguay, National steamer Salto.

Mauritius, Spanish brig Bessie.

Land.

For sale, in the partido of Zarate the estancia known by the name of Palmas, near the village of Pan Llevar, the land of which comprises 2,000 yards in the front by 3,000 do in the rear. It has excellent pastures, and is well watered.

For price and other particulars, apply to Agustin Saavedra at the Bolsa, or in the village, at the house of La Torre.

Wants a Situation.

An Oriental young Man, 23 years of age, wishes to get a place in an English commercial house, as Clerk. Is thoroughly acquainted with the English language and book-keeping, writes a good hand besides, and will give very good recommendations as to his conduct, being anxious to get a place in an English house, in order to practice the English language, so that he will assure the person, who will honour him with his confidence, that he shall be pleased with his behaviour.

Please to call at No. 189, Rivadavia-street, or send a note with the following initials, "C O."

D 16 6p

Reward.

A good Reward will be given to the person who delivers, at Messrs. Wanklyn and Co.'s Office (next to the Bolsa), the Pagare for $1,600,000, signed by Messrs Gifford, Brothers, bearing No 670, and lost on the 12th inst.

D 16. 6p

A Lady

Teacher of Piano and English is required in Calle Estados Unidos, 290.

D 16 6p

Iron Chests and Trucks.

On Sale at Calle de Cuyo, No 66.

D 16 3p

The largest,
Freshest, and
Best assorted Stock of
Groceries, Drapery, and
Ironmongery, with
Every article
Suitable for the Camp,
Will be found at

THOMAS FALLON'S,

HIBERNIAN HOUSE,

64, 64, and 68, CALLE PIEDAD. N. 17.

THE IRISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF
BUENOS AYRES,
THOMAS FALLON,
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
68 CALLE DE LA PIEDAD,
(Between San Martin and Reconquista.)

To Let.

Furnished Rooms at 15 calle Cangallo.

The Boca Iron Works.

JAMES HODGE, Proprietor.

Foundry and Iron Works.

Steam engines, condensing and high pressure, for marine and land purposes.

Boilers of all kinds.

Iron steamboats sailing vessels, lighters, boats, and canoes.

Cranes, winches, and screw jacks

Punching and shearing machines.

Cast brass and iron of all descriptions

Cotton gins of all classes and all plated iron work done at the Boca Iron Works

JAMES HODGE,

Late Engineer of the 'Pavon.'

D 16. 1m

For Asuncion and intermediate Ports.

The Paraguay Steamer,

"IGUREY."

Commander—JOSE ALONZA.

Leaves for the above-mentioned Ports on Friday, 18th inst, at 10 a.m. This steamer takes cargo for Asuncion only, and passengers for all the other ports, for which she has excellent accommodation.

Parcels received at the Agency Office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, 17th instant

No passengers admitted on board without their tickets.

For further particulars, apply to

E VOGEL and CO.,

32, Calle Cuyo.

Boots, Boots, Boots

If you want good boots for the Camp go to Godsall's, Calle Defensa

Orders executed with neatness and despatch Good workmanship guaranteed No slop work or trash sold. A trial is all that is solicited.

R. GODSALL,

100, CALLE DEFENSA.

To be Sold,

No. 9, Calle 25 de Mayo, a two story House with a very large and well-ventilated Cellar.

For terms, apply to the same.

D 16. 6p

Ind and Coope's Bottled Ale,

On Sale at the following Stores:

Terence Moore's, Calle Reconquista.
H. M. Moss and Co., Defensa.
C. Twyford, Piedad.
Thomas Fallon, Piedad.
Scheinert, Peru, No. 81.
Confiteria Florida, Calle Florida.

Imported by

MOORE, PUNCH, and TUDOR, PERU 83.

D. 16. 7p

Wanted,

A female servant to nurse a child. None need apply without proper recommendations. Calle Florida, No 278.

Se halla en venta.

Vino de champagne veuve clicquot lejitimo en cajones de 1 docena cada uno, G. H. Mumm Ca. verjenay, en cajs de 1 docena y media botellas. y de 2 docenas y media botellas.

Vino del Rhin, P. U Mumm Johannisberger cabinet en cajs de 1 doc. cada uno, steinberger id, id id id id id kuedeshei-marberg id id id 1 id id.

Vino de oporto D. M. Jesser Heerd Junior y Ca.

1ª clase id id id 1 id id.
2ª clase id id id 1 id id.

Coñac Boulter Delamain en c/s, de una doc, cada uno, Rivadavia No 329, altos.

Leonwich Scharff & Ca.

Vessels Loading

BY

JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,

Ship Brokers,

CALLE SAN MARTIN, No. 56.

For Liverpool.

The British Brig,
MARIA BURRISS,
214 tons register. Captain Crosby.
Consignees, Messrs. Moore, Punch, and Tudor.

For Antwerp.

The Prussian Brig
FORTUNA,
200 tons register. Captain Wieman.
Consignee, E. H. Folmar.

The Swedish Barque,
SIR CHARLES NAPIER,
209 tons register. Captain Carlson.
Consignees, Messrs. C. Dussand and Co.

The British Brig,
BEN LOMOND,
267 tons register. Captain Kidner,
Consignees, the Gas Company,

FOR NEW YORK.

The Dutch Schooner,
MARCHIENA,
173 tons register. Captain Weppcrus. Consignees, Messrs. John P. Boyd and Co.

The British Brig
ARAB.
140 tons register. Captain Lombard.
Consignee, E. P. Bonilla, Esq.

For rates of freight, &c., apply to
JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,
Calle San Martin, No. 56.

REMATES.

Por Federico Silva.

En su casa calle Potosi núm. 1[illegible]1.

De comestibles y bebidas.

El jueves 17 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana á la mas alta postura y condiciones que se estipularán un lindo surtido de artículos de almacen cuyo pormenor es el siguiente.

60 cajones de 25 y 35 cq fosforos de palo superior clase, 40 rollos tabacco negro, 70 barricas azucar Pernambuco de 1ª 55 id id de 2ª 50 id torcida, 40 barricas harina norte americana, 25 barricas azucar refinada, 19 cajones de la Habana, 30 cuarterolas vino seco, 1000 cajones vermouth de Torino, 70 cajones [illegible] legitimo, 40 bolsas porotos genoves 30 cjs copas para agua 70 bolsas galletas 150 cajs vino de burdeos, 36 id id jerez, 300 damajuanas vino de mallorca, 160 frasqueras ginebra [illegible] criolla legitima de Holanda, 50 id garibaldi 75 id [illegible] 81 [illegible] cofiac ingles legitimo, 26 bolsas mani, 30 pipones aguardiente del Baltico, 29 bolsas arroz de la india, 59 cjs bacon norte americano, 15 barricas miel de abeja, 30 bolsas nueces, 50 barriles de fine frances, 200 latas dulce membrillo, 38 cjs manzana, 100 latas fideos, y porcion de articulos que se omiten por su estension.

POR EL MISMO

Por orden de los acreedores.

En el almacen del Señor Da. Celostino B. Illet esquina de las Artes No.

De un partido completo de efectos de Almacen.

El miercoles 14 del corriente á las 11 de la mañana venderá por orden y cuenta de los acreedores todas las existencias de este almacen y que consisten en

Fideos, de Genova, azucar refinada, id Pernambuco y de Habana, porotos, todas clases de bebidas en cajones como coñac ingles y frances, ajenjo, vermouth, ginebra, kirch y otras clases de bebidas, en cascos llenos id restos aguardientes y caña en pipas y tercerolas, mucha cristaleria y loza, ají, fosforos mani, diferentes clases de vino secos embotellados como jerez, oporto y damajuanas de anis, ginebra, vinagre, bolsas de mandioca, cigarros Hamburgueses y Italianos, cohetes y muchos otros articulos que estarán á la vista y que se omiten por ser muy estenso el inventario.

Al mismo tiempo.

El mostrador, armazon, Balanza etc.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY.

NATIONAL DILIGENCES

AND GENERAL COMMISSIONS

WM. MATTI and CO.

30 CANGALLO 30

FOR MONTEVIDEO.

Taking Passengers and Cargo, the National Steamer

LIBERTAD,

Captain Michelini,

Leaves every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 p m, and Montevideo every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FOR CONCORDIA,

Calling at Fray Bentes and Concepcion, the National Steamer

SALTO

Captain F. Fidarza,

Leaves every Tuesday at 9 a m., and returns every Friday. Leaves for Concepcion every Saturday, and returns every Monday.

FOR ROSARIO

Calling at Zarate, Baradero, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, and San Nicolas Voyage by the Paraná de las Palmas, taking Cargo and Passengers, the National Steamer

PAVON,

Captain Price.

Leaves every Thursday and Sunday at 12 Noon, and returns every Wednesday and Saturday.

FOR GUALEGUAY,

The National Steamer

DOLORCITAS,

Captain D. Linklater,

Leaves the "Boca de las Nueva Vueltas" every Friday after the arrival of the Pavon and returns each Tuesday, by which the Passengers leave here every Thursday and return every Wednesday.

FOR THE PARANA,

Santa Fe, and intermediate Ports, the Mail Steamer

ESPIGADOR,

Leaves Rosario each Friday, two hours after arrival of the Pavon and returns every Tuesday in time to hand over Passengers' luggage to the Pavon, which leaves for Buenos Ayres.

FOR CORRIENTES

Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya, Bella Vista, and Empedrado, the British Steamer

ESMERALDA,

Leaves Rosario in combination with the Pavon, on Tuesday, December 22, and returns on Friday, January 1st.

FARES:

To Montevideo (cabin)	8	patacones
Zarate do	4	"
San Pedro do	8	"
Obligado do	10	"
San Nicolas do	12	"
Rosario do	16	"
San Lorenzo do	18	"
Diamante do	20	"
Santa Fé do	} 24	"
Paraná do		"
La Paz do	32	"
La Esquina do	36	"
Goya do	40	"
Bella Vista do	44	"
Empedrado do	48	"
Corrientes do	52	"
Gualeguaychú	11	"
Concepcion	13	"
Concordia	17	"

Deck Half-price.

FREIGHTS:

To Montevideo, per ton	4	dollars
Rosario	6	"
San Nicolas	6	"
Parana	}	"
La Paz		
Bella Vista	10	"
La Esquina		
Goya		
Corrientes	12	"
The Uruguay Ports	10	"

FOR CUYABA,

Calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, Asuncion, and other Brazilian ports, the Brazilian Steamer

MARQUES DE OLINDA

Captain Thipolito de S. Betincourt,

Leaves on the 18th December.

FARES:

San Nicolas	16 pats.
Rosario	20
Parana	28
Corrientes	60
Asuncion	80
Corumba	142

For Bahia Blanca & Patagones.

THE CORRIENTES

Will leave on the 16th December. o'clock.

Fares—Cabin 500 du's., Deck 300 dols., Freight 250 dols. per ton and 5 p$\frac{0}{0}$, Gold ¼, Silver ½ p$\frac{0}{0}$.

No passengers allowed on any of the steamers without tickets.

NUEVAS

Mensagerias Nacionales.

Office Removed to

223—CALLE VICTORIA—223

Leaves for Pillar every day

" Capilla del Senor every day.

" San Antonia de Areco, all uneven days.

" Zarate, all even days.

" Baradero, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29.

Returns from Pillar, every day.

" Capilla, every day.

" San Antonio, all even days.

" Zarate, all uneven days.

" Baradero, 2, 6, 10, 14, 18 22, 26, 30.

Conductors and Owners:

MERLIN AND MESQUITA.

Public Notice.

Passengers per British barque 'Mystery,' who owe balances of passage-money to Captain Hamilton, will please call to the undersigned, who is duly authorised to collect same.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 23, 1863.

THOMAS NUTTALL.

92 Calle 25 de Mayo.

n 24, 14 p

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on

Messrs Prescott, Grote & Co. Bankers

LONDON.

And on *J. Barned & Co, Banker*

LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 65 calle San Martin (opposite the Bolsa.

THOMAS B. HALL

THE ARGENTINE

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea, or on the rivers.

Office—Calle Reconquista 83

DIRECTORS.

Sr. Don Thomas Armstrong, President.

" " Enrique Ochoa, Vice-President.

" " Felipe Llauallol.

" " Manuel Zumaran.

" " Jacobo Paravicini.

" " Enrique Tomkinson.

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DRAFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE UNION BANK

OF

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ISSUED BY THE

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Camp.

One league from San Nicolas de los Arroyos there is a magnificent Estancia to Rent or Sell, half a league front by one and a half deep. Permanent water and rich abundant grass, free of weeds or brush. House with Azotea, Sheep Corrales of Wire, Corrales of ñandubay, with a large quinta fenced in with ditches, clover and fruit trees.

Any interested persons in this fine establishment can settle with the owner either for the rent or purchase, for half the establishment or any fraction. Sheep received on shares from two to six thousand, guaranteeing the capital which they represent and an interest of 6 per cent per annum in case they should not produce more on any account whatever.

Apply at Calla Peru, No. 6, from ten o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon.

n 28, 15 p

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

ALEX. FULTON & CO.,

25 AND 27 DEFENSA 25 AND 27

For Montevideo

TWE A WEEK DURING THE STOPPAGE OF THE STEAMERS.

The fast sailing whale-boat 'Celeridad,' will leave for the above port, on Saturday, the 5th inst, at 4 p m., and on Wednesday, at the same hour.

Letters, 30 dollars each, newspapers free.

For further particu'ars, apply at the Office of George Kean, No. 39, Passeo la Julio.

Royal Hotel

ABOVE-BAR, SOUTHAMPTON.

Passengers by Royal Mail Steamers will find this Hotel very suitable, on landing in England. It is a rendezvous for those going to, or coming from, the Brazils and River Plate. Excellent beds and cuisine, comfortable apartments, good service, and reasonable charges,

n 20 m

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Opening of the San Isidro Station.

Week Days.

LEAVES.	1st Train, a.m.	2nd Train, a.m.	3d Train, p.m.	4th Train, p.m.
From 25 de Mayo	6 30	10	1 30	5
" the Retiro	6 40	10 10	1 40	5 10
" Belgrano	7	10 30	2	5 30
" los Olivos	7 15	10 45	2 15	5 45
Arrives at San Isidro	7 30	11	2 30	6

RETURNS.	1st Train, a.m.	2nd Train, a.m.	3d Train, p.m.	4th Train, p.m.
From San Isidro	8	11 30	3	7
" los Olivos	8 15	11 45	3 15	7 15
" Belgrano	8 40	12 10	3 40	7 40
" the Retiro	9	12 30	4	8
Arrives at 25 de Mayo	9 10	12 40	4 10	8 10

Sundays and Holidays

LEAVES.	1st Train a.m.	2d Train a.m.	3d Train, a.m.	4th Train, p.m.	5th Train, p.m.	6th Train p.m.
From 25 de Mayo	6 30	9 45	11	12 30	2	5
" the Retiro	6 40	9 55	11 10	12 45	2 10	5 10
" Belgrano	7 7	10 15	11 30	1	2 30	5 30
" los Olivos	7 15	10 30	11 45	1 15	2 45	5 45
Arrives at San Isidro	7 30	10 45	12	1 30	3	6

RETURNS.	1st Train a.m.	2d Train, a.m.	3d Train, a.m.	4th Train, p.m.	5th Train, p.m.	6th Train p.m.
From San Isidro	8	11	12 30	2	3 30	7
" los Olivos	8 15	11 15	12 45	2 15	3 45	7 15
" Belgrano	8 40	11 45	1 10	2 40	4 10	7 40
" del Retiro	9	12	1 30	3	4 30	8
Arrives at 25 Mayo	9 10	12 10	1 40	3 10	4 40	8 10

The trains both going and coming stop at Rivadavia and Palermo.

The Administration.

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY

CHEAP CONVEYANCE

THE NEW CAMP RAZOR

OR MACHINE

FOR CUTTING THISTLES AND ABROJOS,

Moveable corrals, trascorrals, chiqueros,

LAND MARKS,

IRON WIRE FENCES, FOR RODEOS, POTREROS &c.

Endless Iron Troughs, for Sheep and Cattle,

IRON TANKS, particularly arranged for easy conveyance.

245—calle Buen Orden—245

EASILY PLANTED OR FIXED

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

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D. Bernabé Ocampo, Vice-President

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D. Jacobo Paravicini

D. Constant Santamaria

OFFICIALS.

D. Antonio Garcia y Garcia, Manager

D. Eustoquio Ri stra, Sub Manager

D. Juan Casado, Secretary.

Offices—87 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

The want has long been felt of an establishment wherein the frugal and laborious citizen might deposit his savings, so as to incur no risk, and reap at the same time a good return.

This institution is calculated to answer such a purpose extending the benefits of the establishment to even the humblest classes.

Public attention is, therefore, specially called to the manner of suscriptions, and the inversion of funds, according to the rules of the association.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:

1st. On one's own life, in shares of $5 silver each. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.

2nd. Without loss of capital by death of the insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and on the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their Class, whose capital, however is returned.

3rd. With loss of capital and interest by insurer's death. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their Class.

All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.

The capital of the Co. shall be invested only in landed property (fincas), and with the greatest security.

The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Co.

For further particulars, apply at the Co's office 87 calle S. Martin [altos] between the hours of 11 — 4; prospectuses given on application. n17

THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT

OF

BUENOS AYRES,

49 AND 51 CALLE DEFENSA.

PATRICK GALBRAITH,

Successor to WILLIAM GIBSON,

Begs to intimate that he has just received an immense variety of New Goods, expressly to supply the wants of Camp purchasers, consisting of

Men's and Youths' Moleskin and Cord Trousers,
Men's and Youths' Windsor Cord Trousers,
Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Trousers,
Men's and Youths' Doe and Tweed Jackets and Vests,
Men's Pilot Jackets and Tweed Suits,
Men's best Jean Stripe Shirts and Shirting Stripe,
Men's and Youths' White, Dress, and Regatta Shirts,
Men's and Youth's Crimean Shirts (all qualities)
Drab and White Moleskin and Corduroy (best quality)
Bedford Cords, Scotch and English Tweeds,
Blankets, Flannels, Plaidings, Stripe Druggets,
Serges, Aberdeen Wincies and Wincey Petticoats,
Black and White Watered Moreen, Challis, Beges,
Alpácas, Mohairs, Coburgs, English and French Merinos,
Linen Checks, Derries, Prints, and Grey Cottons,
Superior White Shirtings, Sheetings, and Towellings,
Linens, Diapers, Brown Hollands, Cotton and Linen Tick.
Damask and Victoria Table Covers, Wool Plaids (various Clans),
Wool Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Plaids, and Lace Squares.
Ladies' and Misses' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Hose,
Men's and Youths' Cotton, Merino, and L. W. Half-hose and Hose,
Men's Aberdeen Knit Ribbed Half-hose and Hose,
Smallwares of every description, best quality,

As fresh supplies will be received monthly, per steamer, parties may at all times rely on having an unequalled assortment to select from, of the newest Goods, at lowest possible cash price.

49 & 51—CALLE DEFENSA—49 & 51

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA & C°.

— No. 103 calle de Cangallo. —

BUENOS-AYRES.

The immense advantages of *Accounts Current* are now so generally felt, and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate—Montevideo & Buenos Ayres—that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the Bank in which they place the most confidence

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working class in that city, a safe & profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of Clerks, artisans, working-men & servants of all classes & conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a *reserve fund* in case of *need*, *sickness* or *old age*, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries and other frivolities

The Bank of Mauá and Co. of this city following the example of their firm in Montevideo now offer the same facilities in this city and will open on the 1st October a "Savings Bank" at No. 103 calle Cangallo from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. on week days; and on Sundays and holidays from 10 a. m. to 12 m. for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a Pass Book in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at *any time* to withdraw the *whole* or *part* the sum deposited, in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date,

The Bank of Mauá and Co. is sufficiently known to the public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá and Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.

Buenos Ayres September 19th 1863.

p. p. Mauá & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

1st. The Bank receives at interest any sum from *Twenty five dollars currency* or *one silver dollar* upwards.

2nd. The interest allowed is *six per cent* [6 p$\frac{0}{0}$] per annum which is liquidated every six months

3rd. The depositor can at any time retire the *whole* or *part* of the money deposited.

4th. Once the amount deposited exceeds *Twenty five thousand dollars currency* or *one thousand dollars silver* the depositor if he wishes can open an *account current* according to the rules established by the Bank.

5th. In case the depositor loses his Pass Book it can be replaced by another on paying *twelve dollars currency*, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

61 CORRIENTES 61

An immense Stock of Goods adapted for *every season* suitable for both Town and Country buyers

UNEQUALLED IN EXTENT AND VARIETY.

Fresh supplies received by every steamer.

61 CORRIENTES 61.

ESTABLISHED 18

No more Scab in Sheep.

Patented by Government.

General Store in Buenos Ayres at 265 CALLE BUEN ORDEN.

Store at Villa Mercedes, of Messrs Kantz and Schwengel.

Store at Tuyú, Establishment of D Carlos Geyer.

The shearing time being at hand, the Inventor of the Anti-Scab Specific for curing Cutaneous Diseases in Sheep, and all domestic Animals, begs to inform the Estancieros that it can never be applied to such effect as after shearing, when it not only cures the worst cases, but acts as a preservative against the disease.

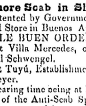
The simplest method is bathing the animal, whether sound or affected, in the manner prescribed by the instructions.

The Specific has been already found an effectual remedy for Insects (Garrapatas).

Numerous certificates may be seen, showing the high repute of the Specific throughout S. America. Its low price places it within the reach of all, 25lb. sufficing for 800 or 1000 Sheep. It contains no poisonous quality, and is sold at the above Depots.

CARLOS GEYER.

n 17, m



American Dentist,

DR. N. O. CORNWALL,

Calle Rivadavia, 275.

Teeth filled with gold or metallic cements, so as to last for years or for life. Tartar cleaned off teeth, and roots extracted, and all operations performed with the least possible pain.

Artificial Teeth.

Inserted in the neatest and most approved manner.

Rooms to Let,

For single men, in a central situation, near the Custom-house, and opposite the Railway Station, with a splendid view of the port. Paseo Julio No. 4.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

CALLE LARGA DE BARRACAS.

Dor.—Mr. Pongerard, of the London University College.

This Establishment, which from its foundation has been patronised by the principal British families of Buenos Ayres, is an exact reproduction of an English School, where a sound commercial education combined with the acquisition of the French and Spanish languages is imparted to the pupils, and based upon the same system as in all first class European institutions of the kind.

An over-watchful and constant supervision, and a strict maintenance of order and propriety, are a sufficient guarantee that the morals and behaviour of the pupils are carefully attended to.

The different branches taught in the English Grammar School comprise the English, French and Spanish languages, History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping in all its parts, Writing, and Religious Instruction.

Extra branches, such as Latin, Mathematics, German, Music and Drawing, are also taught by special masters.

The situation of the English Grammar School, in one of the most delightful Quintas of the Calle Larga of Barracas, at the very gates of the city, is one of the most healthful and picturesque of the environs of Buenos Ayres.

For particulars apply for prospectuses at the Standard Office, Calle Belgrano 74.

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Parties requiring Rams o the best breeds and in excellent condition, can obtain same at reasonable prices by applying at the estancia de Santa Elena del Corralito, campo de Pila, partido de Ajó.

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